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Valley. It is possible now, or will be as soon as peace returns to the Levant, to make the journey from Jerusalem to Bagdad nearly all by rail at a comparatively small expense, so that from this point of view the plan is entirely practicable. The climate of Mesopotamia makes summer study almost impossible, so that students would naturally wish to return to the Mediterranean coast before the heat of summer.

During the early months of 1920 Professor A. T. Clay, a member of the committee, visited Mesopotamia and made arrangements for the opening of the proposed school as soon as peace returns to that distracted land, and when funds are in hand to cover the expense involved. The chairman of the committee will be glad to receive subscriptions for this purpose.

THE FUND FOR BIBLICAL AND ORIENTAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH

It has been decided by the joint committees of the schools in Jerusalem and Mesopotamia to establish a fund for Biblical and Oriental archæological research. Hitherto no attempt has been made to secure small yearly contributions toward our American work in Palestine. Patrons of the school in Jerusalem have contributed a hundred dollars each and no recognition has been given to smaller donors. The British Palestine Exploration Fund has for many years secured a considerable annual income from smaller contributions, and, by the organization of this Fund it is hoped that contributions amounting in the aggregate to much may be secured from subscribers of small amounts. Professor James A. Montgomery is chairman of the Fund, Professor George A. Barton, its secretary and treasurer. The committee has been fortunate in securing Professor Mary I. Hussey, of Mount Holyoke College, as field secretary. Her address is at present 4 Bryant Street, Cambridge, Mass. The object of the Fund is to aid in the maintenance of the American schools of archæology in Jerusalem and Mesopotamia and to enable them to carry on excavations. There will be an annual meeting of the Fund each year during Christmas week at which a lecture or address on some phase of Biblical archæology will be delivered. The officers of the Fund will be glad to coöperate with local subscribers or groups of subscribers in arranging lectures in any locality where one or more lectures may be desired.

For further information, address Professor Mary I. Hussey, 4 Bryant Street, Cambridge, Mass.

THE FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THE WORK

In our last BULLETIN we appealed for sixty new \$100 subscribers. Since that time two universities have enrolled themselves as contributing institutions and ten individuals have subscribed \$100 each. Not all of these are able, however, to contribute that amount each year, and by the death of the late Dr. Joseph G. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, the school lost one of its most liberal patrons.

ADVANTAGES OF STUDY IN PALESTINE

To the linguist and philologist Jerusalem offers opportunities not second to those for the archæologist. In Jerusalem one may hear the following languages spoken constantly on the street: Arabic, Hebrew, English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Armenian, Greek and Russian;

often also Turkish, Amharic, Hindi, Georgian, etc. The opportunities for learning to speak Hebrew and Arabic are most excellent, while local journals and lecture series furnish the incentive to learn these languages from the practical literary side as well.

Instruction in the School is carried on by lectures, conferences, field-trips, and more elaborate expeditions, in which the topography, antiquities, customs, language, and folklore of the country are studied. Whenever possible, the wishes and interests of the student are consulted in planning the work, and mapping out itineraries. The libraries of the British and American schools are both housed in the same building, where the new national museum is also located at present, thus affording the greatest convenience for archæological study. Excellent museums are available for study at the French School, at Notre Dame, in the German Catholic building at the Dormitio, at Saint Anne; and elsewhere.

An idea of the opportunities open to students of the American School in Jerusalem may be gained by citing the courses offered at the *École Biblique et Archéologique* by the Dominican Fathers of the Convent of St. Étienne during the academic year 1919-20. During that year Père Lagrange gave a course on the "Exegesis of the Gospel according to St. Luke" and a course on "Questions of Introduction and of Biblical History"; Père Dhorme, on "The Exegesis of I Kings" and "The History of the Kings of Assyria"; Père Savignac, on "The History of the Jews from the Maccabees to the Destruction of Jerusalem" and on "Hebrew, Nabathæan, and Palmyrene Epigraphy"; Père Carrière, on "The Geography of the Holy Land" and on "The Hebrew Language"; Père Abel, on "The Topography of Jerusalem"; Père Vincent, on "Semitic Sanctuaries"; Père Jaussen, on "Legislation and Customs of the Arabs in Comparison with the Bible".

It should be remembered that each of these professors is one of the foremost authorities in the world on the subject taught, and that the *École Biblique* is but one of the institutions the courses of which are open to students of the American school. From the consideration of such a program, one obtains a concrete impression of the richly laden table which is spread before an eager student in Jerusalem.

PROFESSOR CLAY'S TRIP TO MESOPOTAMIA

The Executive Committee of the school in Jerusalem and the Committee of the Archæological Institute on Mesopotamian Archæology united in sending Professor A. T. Clay, of Yale, to the East in 1919-20. During that year Professor Clay was the Annual Professor at the school in Jerusalem and performed noteworthy service for that school both in Europe and in Palestine. During the early months of 1920 he also visited Mesopotamia. While he and the committees had planned this visit before he left America, it was made possible by the British Administration, which took Professor Clay to Mesopotamia and back as its guest.

Professor Clay sailed from Suez to Bombay, where he reëmbarked for Basra. While in the Tigris-Euphrates Valley Professor Clay visited the sites of the principal excavations—Ur of the Chaldees, Eridu, Telloh, Nippur, Babylon, Ashur, Nineveh, and Khorsabad. He also made observation of many other mounds. In Bagdad he conferred with the British Administration and with the American Consulate concerning the establishment of an American school there. The representatives of both